

THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. 12.

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NO. 14.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Yakima county's, Wash., hop acreage is shown by a careful census to be 3,125 acres.

Kittitas county, Wash., has 200,000 acres of irrigated lands, capable of supporting 50,000 people.

A much larger acreage of corn than usual will be planted in the Palouse, Wash., country this season.

The Red Crown flouring mills of Albany, Or., have been closed by creditors. Negotiations are pending for a resumption of business.

E. J. McClannahan is shipping from Eugene, Or., to the state fish and game warden of California, at Santa Ana, twenty Chinese pheasants for breeding purposes.

The Spokeman-Review has a report from Colfax, Wash., that buyers there are beginning to contract for wheat for next fall's delivery for 40 cents per bushel.

A pine-needle factory company has agreed to establish its institution at Grant's Pass, Or., if \$2,000 is raised as a bonus for them. Subscriptions are being taken now.

A gold nugget weighing a fraction over 100 was picked up in the gulch below the Virtue mine one day last week by Mr. Casbeer, who intends placing mining on this claim in a few days.

One hundred and fifty pounds of prepared opium passed through the Tacoma, Wash., custom-house Wednesday, paying \$600 in duty. It is imported in competition with the smuggled article.

Fourteen of the principal placer claims along the Grand Ronde river have syndicated, and it is expected that interested persons will arrive at La Grande, Or., in a few days to examine them with a view of closing a deal for the entire lot.

The Entiat Irrigation Company of Waterville, Wash., has commenced work on a large irrigating ditch, taking water from the Entiat river near where it empties into the Columbia, and reclaiming several thousand acres of land especially valuable for fruit raising.

Union Or., has failed to raise the subsidy asked for the present beet-sugar factory, and it is now too late to get the seed or put up the building in time for use this year. The hope is to secure an extension of time in which the subsidy would be accepted for another year. The subsidy asked is 3,500 acres of land.

Placer gold which will pay \$5 a day to the miner has been discovered near the Ramon creek, Kitsap county, Wash., and in consequence great excitement is occasioned among the settlers. The discovery has been made very recently, and it is said the vicinity of the find has already been staked off by speculative people.

Several days ago some Indians were cleaning streets in Pendleton, Or., while working out lines. Over on Lewis street, in East Pendleton, they raked up a can-non-ball, which was taken over to Tallman's and found to weigh two pounds and ten ounces. Where it came from is not known. It must have been there many years and dropped by troops during the Indian fighting days.

Two petitions are being circulated among the depositors of the Wall Wall, Wash., Savings bank, asking for the removal of Receiver Payne. One petition will be presented to Mr. Payne and the other to the court. The depositors think it about time they should have a statement, as the bank closed in December, 1893, and Mr. Payne has been drawing \$300 per month for services since that time.

Tacoma, Wash., Odd Fellows are making preparations for the seventh annual communication of the grand lodge in that city June 4, in connection with the grand encampment and the grand assembly. About 250 representatives of these bodies in addition to their officers will attend, and with them will be a large number of friends visiting for the first time. The committee has a list of names of whom will be accompanied by their families, so that not less than a thousand visitors in all will make Tacoma their objective point.

For several years the high waters of the Willamette have been encroaching not a little on several places along the river in the vicinity of Sladden's rifle, in Lane county, Or. Several of the encroaching farmers and fruit growers in that vicinity, who have land in close proximity to the river, have decided to do all they can to put a stop to the river's inroads. Accordingly they have made arrangements to drive something like 2,000 piles in the river, and will fill in with fir brush.

A sharper has succeeded in working a number of farmers in the vicinity of Endicott, Wash., out of a few of their hard-earned dollars on a rather novel scheme. He pretends to have a new method of killing squirrels and sells the receipt for 45 a copy, requiring each purchaser to agree not to give it to any one else. The receipt, which is claimed will clear a quarter section of land of squirrels at very nominal cost, consists of a mixture of flour, salt and plaster of paris.

Many and great improvements are needed along the coast of Oregon and Washington, says the New York Maritime Register for March 19. The commerce along that part of our Pacific coast is steadily growing, and it is most important that the rivers and harbors there should be made as safe as possible for navigation. There should especially be some provision for protecting vessels using the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. More light-houses and fog signals are needed. Taking into account the amount of traffic in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery and the Straits, during the last twenty years the loss of vessels and lives there has been very great. The importance of our Northwest coast in the coming development of our foreign trade cannot be over-estimated, and it is therefore most necessary to protect and help in every way to the safe navigation of our Pacific ports.

THE PUGET SOUND POST.

Unfortunate Error Made by Some Congressional Clerks.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—An error by some congressional clerks in making up a copy of the sundry civil appropriation sent to the president has materially changed the intention of congress in providing for the establishment of two military posts. It involves also the rivalry of the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, and probably will result in favor of Seattle. When the bill was pending in the house, Senator Squire, who lives in Seattle, gave notice of an amendment for the establishment by the secretary of war of a post on Puget sound. This would mean a post at Seattle, as General Otis, in command of the department of the Columbia, had already reported in favor of that point. Representative Doolittle, who lives at Tacoma, then offered an amendment in the house for a post at Puget sound, with a provision that its location should be determined by a board of army officers, one of which should be stationed in the department where the post was to be located. This was adopted in the house. The senate struck out the proviso for an examination by an army board. Senator Roach, of North Dakota, made an amendment in the senate, which was adopted, providing for the abandonment of the military post at Fort Yates and the establishment of a post at Bismarck, N. D. When the bill was in conference an agreement was reached to restore the Doolittle amendment with slight modifications, which necessitated its being rewritten. It now appears that the provision for a board of army officers to examine and report upon the best site applies to the Bismarck post, while the secretary may go ahead and locate the post on Puget sound at his discretion. The department may not act on what may have been the intention of congress, but must construe the law and apply it as it reads. It will be a serious disappointment to a dozen or more ambitious places on Puget sound which were preparing to present their petitions to the department, and to be appointed for that purpose. Now the claims will be presented to the secretary who will probably be governed by the advice of the army officers who have examined the matter, and the last annual report of General Otis, which recommended a post at Spokane, and Seattle will have great weight. The Spokane post was authorized in the army appropriation bill.

THE NICARAGUAN CASE

Not on the Verge of Trouble With England.

Should Nicaragua Refuse to Pay Indemnity, Whatever May Happen England Will Not Seek to Acquire Any Territory by Forceful Methods.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The latest developments in the Nicaraguan question are of a character that at least temporarily sets at rest any baleful impression that may have been created by the strong ground England had taken in the demands made by her on the South American republic. The government is not on the verge of trouble with England, inasmuch as dispatches from Ambassador Bayard, in response to cablegrams from this government requiring him to ascertain the attitude of Great Britain in case Nicaragua should refuse to pay the indemnity demanded for the outrage upon Mr. Hatch, indicated very clearly that whatever else might happen England will not seek to acquire any territory. The cablegram from Bayard was the result of the cabinet council of yesterday, and the reply received to-day is regarded as satisfactory. The full report of the dispatch from Ambassador Bayard is not forthcoming, but its purport is sufficiently indicated in the statement herein mentioned. This particular subject has been pressed by the American ambassador for some time, and it is regarded as having reached a position now entirely satisfactory to him and as a matter of course one which meets the approval of this government.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 23.—The following semi-official statement was obtained to-night in regard to the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua:

General Barrios, the Nicaraguan envoy, left the day when the British demands were made for compensation in the sum of \$15,000 for the explosion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent there, and also for the appointment of a committee to adjudicate the damage sustained by the persons and property of British subjects expelled from the Mosquito reservation. General Barrios, it is understood, has since submitted the matter to the government of the United States, with the object of soliciting sympathy and aid. The statement that Great Britain stipulated that no citizen of the United States should be a member of the commission is inaccurate. It is the opinion in diplomatic circles here that the demands of Great Britain are exceptionally small, and that the aggravation warranted even severer measures.

WILLING TO SERVE.

Applicants for the Immigration and Labor Bureau in Washington.

OLYMPIA, March 23.—There are a good many applicants for the position just created in the establishment of a bureau of immigration and labor statistics. This \$1,200 snap is at the disposal of Secretary of State Price, who is now considering the fitness of a number who desire to serve the state. Some of these anxious office-seekers did not wait for the passage and approval of the bill. However, if this new officer does his duty, he will find that he cannot rest on flowery beds of ease.

Moffatt Bros. the capital foundation contractors, will doubtless be compelled to ask for an extension of time on their contract. As this request for an extension can be excused to some extent by misfortune, the capitol commission will probably be disposed to grant it. The contractors lost their sheds during a heavy snow storm last winter, and have more recently experienced a bricklayers' strike. These unexpected circumstances have resulted in preventing them from completing the work in time.

LIVED ON THE GRAND ARMY.

A Veteran Dead-Beat Hallrouted Out of Massachusetts.

Boston, March 23.—Colonel William Allen Huntley, alias William Huntley, who for the last three or four years has been "doing up" the Grand Army posts of this state and is a confessed beat of the first water, was hallrouted out of the state yesterday. For years this man has been living on the Grand Army posts of this state, and has received hundreds of dollars from individual members. The man claimed that he enlisted in the navy under the name of William Huntley, first assistant engineer on the United States steamer Princess Royal, and served on her from February, 1863, to October, 1868. When confronted with proof that his story was false, he confessed that he was a fraud and pleaded to be allowed to leave the state. His request was granted.

WORK OF A FANATIC.

Attempt to Burn Down Washington's Largest Catholic Churches.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Attempts were made to-day to set fire to two of the largest Catholic churches in the city—St. Patrick's and St. Dominic's. In both cases the fire was discovered and extinguished before any material damage had been done. Before the fire was discovered in both cases a tall woman, dressed in black, was seen walking between the aisles and out of the church in a nervous manner. Police and detectives are scouring the city for the guilty party. All the Catholic churches in the city are being guarded. The incendiary is supposed to be some fanatic whose brain has been affected by constant attention to religion.

Navigation Open on the Kootenai.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 23.—The Kootenai river is open to navigation between Bonner's Ferry and Nelson, B. C., and the steamer Nelson will make her first trip to-morrow. The former scheduled trip will be resumed. The steamer Ellington will make her first trip north from Wenatchee, on the Columbia, March 23.

ABOUT THE NAVY.

Captain Folger, of the Yorktown, Is Again in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Commander Folger, of the Yorktown, on the Asiatic station, is in trouble again, according to the official reports received at the navy department to-day. About a year ago, it will be remembered, this officer was reprimanded by Secretary Herbert for using excessively violent language to one of his subordinates. This time Admiral Carpenter has ordered a court of inquiry into the charges made. On February 4 Paymaster Edwin P. Webster was reported to the admiral as having been under the influence of liquor. The admiral, as is customary, called on the accused for his side of the case as a preliminary to ordering a court martial, and was informed that Commander Folger had called him into the cabin, in the presence of another officer, before making the complaint, and told the paymaster that if he would withdraw a charge of disobedience and disrespect he had made against the coxswain of the captain's gig, he would let the matter drop. This the paymaster declined to do, and Commander Folger forwarded the report. On hearing this the admiral promptly ordered a court of inquiry into the whole transaction. In the meantime the admiral restored Mr. Webster to duty.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.

Some Congressmen in the Habit of Selling Their Quota.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It has been reported to Secretary Morton that members of congress have disposed of their quota of seed in a way not contemplated by the law, and he recently took steps to ascertain the truth of the statements. At his direction the agent of the seed department negotiated for the purchase of a member's share, and the former soon brought to the secretary the written order of a member for fully 75 per cent of his annual quota, which was offered for sale at \$75. The purchase was made and the agent gave his check for the money, which is now in the secretary's possession. Secretary Morton also says that he could have recently purchased from a second-hand book dealer in this city the quota allowed to three members of congress who have given orders for the transfer of their entire quotas of seed, or a great portion of them, to other persons.

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA LINE.

A Strip of the Latter's Territory Is Added to the Former.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The coast survey parties having in charge the survey of the California-Nevada boundary line have completed and forwarded to Washington their report of last summer's work. Unofficially it is learned that they have agreed that the starting point of the boundary line on the 120th meridian must begin from a quarter to a half mile higher up or farther north than the present line of the old survey. This confirms the report made some time ago that a strip of Nevada will be added to California. This strip will be triangular and about 100 miles long, for it is now understood from the last report that the surveyors, at a point about 100 miles south of Toiyabe, have touched the new line. The boundary line work will be continued next summer. The present terminus of the new line is on the White mountains of Esmeralda county, Nevada, about 105 miles southeast of Lake Tahoe.

Suing the Cramps for Damages.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Charles G. Lundborg, of this city, formerly of the Swedish navy and known in this country as a naval architect and designer, has brought suit in the United States circuit court of Philadelphia against William Cramp & Co., the ship and engine building company of this city, to recover \$300,000 damages for an alleged infringement of a patent which Lundborg alleges was made use of in the construction of the new ocean steamships St. Louis and St. Paul, now approaching completion.

Debs' Trial to Be Advanced.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Edwin Walker and Thomas Mitchell, of special counsel, and United States District Attorney Black had a conference with Judge Grosscup to-day about the trial of Eugene V. Debs and other American Railway Union officials, set for a rehearing the first Monday in May. It was agreed to advance the trial one week if counsel for the defense will agree.

A Mining Suit Compromised.

BARRE, Vt., March 23.—An important suit involving the title to the Brazos mine, situated fourteen miles southeast of this city, was dismissed to-day, a compromise having been effected by all of the parties interested. Walter Fernald, director of the First National bank, was made trustee, pending the consummation of a sale of the mine to Eastern capitalists.

A Victim of the Cocaine Habit.

HELENA, Mont., March 23.—Frank Cummings, a victim of the cocaine habit, died in a Clorn-street dive to-day from an overdose of the drug. He belonged to a respectable family in Seattle, and they had made many fruitless efforts to reform their wayward son. He was 25 years old, and has been in Helena about three years.

British Subjects in Hawaii.

LONDON, March 23.—The Morning Post is informed that Great Britain has not sent and does not intend to send instructions to her agent in Honolulu regarding the conviction of British subjects tried for sedition. The report to the contrary was made out of whole cloth.

Anarchists Condemned.

ROME, March 23.—In the assizes to-day two anarchists were condemned to imprisonment, one to twenty months and the other to fifteen months, for manufacturing bombs. A third anarchist was acquitted.

Lumber Rate Reduced.

ANCOUVER, B. C., March 23.—The Canadian Pacific railway has lowered the rate on lumber to the East to \$2.50 per 1,000 feet. Local lumbermen expect to capture a large amount of trade now held by Puget Sound dealers.

Armenians Ordered Released.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The sultan has ordered the release of the Armenian ecclesiastics who are imprisoned in the province for political offenses.

WAR TALK IN THE AIR

Reasons Why Mexico and Guatemala Will Fight.

WASHINGTON PAPER AUTHORITY

The Ministers of Those Two Countries, However, Think That an Adjustment Is Possible, and Submit to an Interview on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The statement was published in a local paper to-day that the Mexican congress would declare war on Guatemala as soon as it assembled next month, and a long account of the reasons therefor was given. When the article was shown to the Guatemalan minister, Mr. Lazo Arriaga, with the request that he state the actual condition of the Guatemalan-Mexican affair, he said:

"This article contains several incorrect affirmations. It is not true that the Guatemalan authorities invaded Mexican territory, for the simple reason that we do not like to offend another nation; also, that the responsibility for the delay in the survey of the boundary line rests upon Guatemala, because the Guatemalan boundary commission of engineers has worked always ahead of the Mexican commission during the last eight years. It is not true that the Guatemalan government has received a large revenue for concessions to cut timber; this concession was almost invariably raised by the Mexican citizens, and the revenue received from this source is almost insignificant. As far as I am concerned I do not see any reason why a peaceful settlement of the pending difficulties might not be soon reached."

Senator Romero, Mexican minister, to-day said regarding the Guatemalan-Mexican dispute:

"Mexico and Guatemala agree that the boundary treaty of 1882 is binding on both countries, and there is, therefore, no need of any new convention, as has been suggested by the Mexican minister. In fact, Guatemala has not even intimated the convenience of such a step. There is no difference of opinion between the two governments about the construction of the boundary treaty, insofar as the boundary line is concerned, and therefore no need of arbitration for that purpose. The pending question between Mexico and Guatemala is a plain one. Each country claims that under the de facto line existing before the treaty of 1882 she was in possession of the disputed territory, and both agree that it belongs to Mexico under the line marked under the treaty. As a treaty line is paramount Mexico considers the action of Guatemala in sending an armed force to destroy the log camps established there under grants from the Mexican government, to seize the logs and arrest the men, as an unwarranted invasion of her territory, and has asked Guatemala to apologize for it and to pay an indemnity to the victims of the outrage. If Guatemala wishes to settle the question, it is for her to make amends for her conduct. Mexico will not ask unreasonable indemnity."

Senator Romero said he was sure that his government would not be willing to submit to arbitration to be paid for damages; that he could not see how Mexico could recede from her demands for an apology. As for the actions of the Mexican congress on the question, he said it would not become him to anticipate it, and he thought that neither his country nor his government desired a war as they are fully conscious of its dangers, drawbacks and disadvantages, and therefore he hoped that the negotiations, which are now being conducted in the City of Mexico, would end in a friendly settlement of the difficulties, and that he had heard nothing recent to induce him to believe there was any greater danger of a rupture than there had been.

NOW AT ROCK BOTTOM.

Further Changes in the Wool Market Must Be Upward.

BOSTON, March 23.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says of the wool trade: The reported strength of markets abroad has not yet been reflected in any appreciable way here. Prices, though not quotably higher, certainly are steadier, and although trade has ruled very quiet manufacturers found it impossible to obtain concessions in value from those current a week ago. Wool is low in comparison with other staple articles, and is lower here than anywhere else. Stocks of domestic wool here are not large and yet there appears to be enough to meet the demand, which is not urgent. The business of the past week has been on a retail character, very few good lots having been removed. The aggregate of transactions is even less than that of last week. Holders of wool are in some quarters quite firm in their views, and a case is cited where a manufacturer came in the market and made some offers, none of which were accepted by those who have been looking for a further decline in values that wool has reached a point where the bottom can be felt, and that any further changes in values will be upward rather than downward.

Oregon Sheep Must Be Inspected.

HELENA, Mont., March 23.—The governor to-day issued a proclamation forbidding the importation into the state without inspection of sheep from Oregon, Nevada, California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, because of danger of scab and other diseases. Importations will be allowed upon certificate of a state veterinarian that the sheep have been inspected and found free from disease. The proclamation does not forbid the passing of sheep through the state, but while passing they must not be unloaded for grazing.

Canadian Pacific Salary Reduction.

MONTREAL, March 23.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Canadian Pacific it was decided, among other measures of retrenchment, to make a general reduction in salaries. Those up to \$2,000 will be reduced 5 per cent, and those above that amount 10 per cent. This will affect the highest as well as the lowest employes.

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KILLED IN EXPLOSIONS.

Eleven Miners Are Known to Be Dead at Red Canyon, Wyoming.

EVANSTON, Wyo., March 22.—At 5:45 this evening an explosion of gas occurred in the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company's mine, No. 5, at Red Canyon, seven miles from Evanston, with terrible results. James B. Bruce, mine foreman, and ex-county commissioner of Uintah county, Wyo., was instantly killed by flying timbers, also six others. As far as found the others are: O. B. Maltby, superintendent of motive power; Williams, Jr., rope runner; James Clark and Edward Cox, head car-putters; Jerry Crawford, a boy. The other man has not been identified. All were killed by flying timbers. From twenty-five to fifty were in the mine at the time. Late this evening they had been rescued and are certainly dead. Andrew Mason was badly hurt, but may recover.

About 150 men are employed at this mine, and most had gone out. Among those in the mine thought to be dead are Willard Brown, John Fearn, Samuel Thomas and son, Mr. Burton, Samuel Hutchinson and William Sellers, sr., and son. The buildings at the mouth of the mine were blown to splinters. The mine was considered one of the safest and best conducted in the state.

Eight men were brought out of the mine so burned as to be past identification, with the exception of one, James Labon. All hope of rescuing anybody alive is given up. The death roll now numbers eleven.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

Right of the Military to Deal With the Press.

DRUID, March 22.—Editors of newspapers concerned in the publications which gave rise to the recent rioting here were yesterday examined by a military judge. The whole question at issue now is how to reconcile the pretensions of General Campos and the military officials to bring such cases into the military courts, under the articles of the penal code which every Spanish government and supreme court have decided have been virtually repealed by the laws providing trial by jury in the civil courts for all press offenses except treason. Counsel for the journalists have already raised the question of the competency of the military courts. The chief difficulty in the situation is to find liberal statesmen willing to assist Senor Sagasta in reversing the liberal policy in such cases. Any cabinet now taking office must be prepared to do this, but any Liberal and all Republican devices would obstruct the movement. Gamazo, Maura, Canalejan and Gonzales have declared they will not accept office under Sagasta, if he supports the military method of dealing with press offenses.

A PORT TOWNSEND SENSATION

Florence Byers Wants Recognition as Young Macondray's Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Florence Bucklin Byers has commenced her long-threatened suit to compel Frederick L. Macondray to recognize her as his wife. The Macondrays are wealthy and prominent socially, the family residence being at Menlo Park. In 1887 Macondray, then 20 years old, was Chilean consul at Port Townsend, whither he was sent by his family to be away from the temptations of city life. He was soon the center of a fast set at Port Townsend, and when three years ago Miss Byers, a pretty girl of 18, appeared on a musical stage there, he took her out of the place and installed her in his apartments. After living together for two years the pair signed a marriage contract, agreeing to live together as man and wife and agreeing to be married in California according to existing laws. The Macondray family hearing of the affair, had the young man sent home, and cut off his supplies. Since then the girl has had to shift for herself. She now asks the court to declare her Mrs. Macondray.

Regarded as a Miracle.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22.—Many persons have recently witnessed a remarkable manifestation in James Regdon's cottage, near the state line in Choctaw county. Each occurrence has begun with a loud rumbling, which, upon reaching the roof of the cottage, dies away into a continuous ticking as of a telegraph instrument. Upon one occasion, when a child fell asleep in bed, the ticking began upon the floor. Suddenly a streak of light penetrated the floor and enveloped the sleeping child. When she awoke she said she had been in heaven, and that the Savior had told her he had manifested himself in the ticking upon the roof. The phenomenon is regarded by pastors as a miracle and is bringing hundreds to conversion in that neighborhood.

The Sailors' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The sailors' strike is tying up vessels, which are unable to leave the harbor without submitting to the demands of the Coast Seamen's Union. Sailors are holding their resolution to be paid \$35 a month or remain ashore. The agents of the ship Palmyra, ready for sea to-day, offered the union men \$30, but they would accept not less than \$35, although previous to the present stand they were receiving only \$25 per month. Sailor boarding-house proprietors are trying to ship colored men as sailors at less than union wages.

Taxation of Church Property.

SALT LAKE, March 22.—The constitutional convention devoted most of the afternoon to committee of the whole considering the preamble and declaration of rights. Amendments to section four were offered, providing for taxation of church property. After a lengthy debate the convention adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

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HE MAY END THE WAR

Viceroy Li's Chances of Making Peace Are Good.

CREDIT IS DUE DENBY AND DUN

Terms Understood, Except Amount and Kind of Cash Indemnity and Boundaries of Ceded Territory—Japan's Confidence in the Viceroy.

SIMONOKAWA, March 21.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang and suite arrived here this morning to negotiate for peace between China and Japan. Envoys from the Japanese foreign office immediately visited the steamer conveying the Chinese viceroy. Later Li Hung Chang, accompanied by John W. Foster, American adviser for China, visited the Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Li Hung Chang's arrival in Japan is regarded in official circles as one of the most significant events of recent days. It is the first time in his life that the venerable statesman of China has set foot outside of Chinese soil. At his advanced age he now journeys to China's traditional foe to offer enormous concessions as a means of securing peace. It can be stated positively and authoritatively that the terms of peace are already understood and all that remains to be done is to arrange details within certain specified limits. The general terms have been brought about by the efforts of United States Minister Denby in China and Dan in Tokio. It was even feared at a late date that Li's mission might fail through, because of the vagueness of his authority to treat for the cession of territory. This was arranged, however, through the activity of the United States minister, who showed that unless this was obviated the mission would otherwise prove futile.

The general terms of Li Hung Chang's authority are to cede territory, pay a cash indemnity, grant independence to Manchuria, and arrange a new treaty relating with Japan, by which Japanese extra-territorial jurisdiction in China will be maintained. The exact amount of the cash indemnity is not fixed, nor is the kind of metal it is to be paid in agreed upon. These and other boundaries of the ceded territory are yet to be arranged. So far as the arrangement has advanced Prince Li's mission is expected to be consummated within a few days, unless some unexpected hitch occurs. Count Ho, one of the two Japanese envoys, is a close personal friend of Li Hung Chang, the two having settled the Korean trouble in 1885. So great is the confidence of the Japanese in Li's ability to see that China carries out an agreement, that his promise of a settlement will probably prompt the way to a speedy cessation of the war. The reports that Russia will intervene to stop the agreement are known to be misleading, from positive information received here. The authorities believe there will be no trouble caused by Russia. This was in two Japanese envoys to France, although not with the same certainty.

OREGON'S PENITENTIARY.

Nearly Four Thousand Prisoners Have Been Registered There.